

Deaf-Mutes' Journal

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature"

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Volume LXVI

New York, Thursday, December 30, 1937

Number 52

FANWOOD

"Twas the Night Before Christmas;
And all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring—
Not even a mouse

That is the sort of thing Fanwood has been having all week, with nearly everybody away and quietness prevailing everywhere. The remaining counselors entertain the few children staying over.

Most all the cadets went home, the corps dwindling to a half dozen over the week-end. Less than ten members of the Intermediate Department stayed here during the holidays.

Those that stayed had a wonderful Christmas, enlivened by gifts from the school, parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus. After a Christmas tree presentation, the members of the Primary and Intermediate Department took over the officers' lounge and are still safely entrenched there—really enjoying the new toys.

Major Landon of the Board of Directors donated the candy as has been his annual custom. Mrs. Frank Hoskell of the Ladies Committee made a special donation of chocolates for all on Christmas Day.

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church of New York City sent many lovely games, toys and playthings to delight the children at Fanwood. Rev. Caldwell and Mr. Powell of the church were present on Christmas morning. Mr. Powell acted as Santa Claus for the pupils here at school. He is a member of a group of young folks who each year provide gifts for the pupils who remain with us. The children were most grateful for their generous presents.

Mrs. Adele Clerc Ogden, granddaughter of Laurent Clerc, annually sends presents to the children of the school who remain here during the holidays.

We deeply appreciate the thoughtful generosity and kind interest in our pupils by those who remember them on Christmas Day.

The dietary department cooperated with a dinner, judged to be the best holiday feast served here, to which all did ample justice. Christmas decorations of holly wreaths, together with long ropes of laurel leaves entwined around windows and door frames enliven the Yuletide spirit.

Next Sunday there will be a change to enlivened activity when the students return, to give Old Fanwood a final touch to its historical career on Washington Heights.

The School family extends sympathy to Mr. Arthur Meacham, of the Vocational Department, whose father died Monday, December 27th. The elder Mr. Meacham had come down from Boston to spend the holidays with his son at Flushing, but suffered a stroke the day after his arrival. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Alice E. Judge is enjoying a few days in Philadelphia, and celebrated New Year's Eve in that exciting burgh.

Mr. Amelio Frisco of Binghamton, N. Y., was a visitor Tuesday. He expects to go to Trenton, N. J., during the week, but will be back for the watchnight party at the Union League.

Miss Mamie Wallace, a teacher at the Virginia School for the Deaf, at Staunton, was an interested visitor at the school one day this week. She had been a student under both Supt. Gardner at Arkansas, and Supt. Skyberg at Gallaudet College.

Mrs. Mabel Williams of Akron, Ohio, was a caller Tuesday. She is staying in the city for a month or two, and hopes to be at the Brooklyn Frats Ball on February 12th.

Fanwood lost the two basketball games preceeding the holiday by close scores to Bayport Union High and to Alexander Hamilton High. Bayport took their game by 26 to 21, while Hamilton won, 30 to 20. The next game will be with Abraham Lincoln High School on January 7th.

JOHN WILKERSON.

National Association of the Deaf



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NEW YORK CITY

ST. ANN'S NOTES

Christmas carols were sung by the choir at St. Ann's Church for the Deaf on Sunday afternoon, December 26th. The congregation was composed mostly of people who were unable to come to the Christmas Day celebration of the Holy Communion, on the 25th. The choir was composed of Miss Anna M. Klaus, leader, Miss Eleanor Sherman, Mrs. H. H. Diekmann, and Mrs. C. B. Terry. They sang "O, Come All Ye Faithful", "O, Little Town of Bethlehem", and "Silent Night, Holy Night." The Rev. Mr. Braddock, Vicar of St. Ann's, spoke on the subject of Christmas customs, their origin and significance. Messrs. Perry Schwing and Charles Terry assisted in the service as reader and crucifer.

It happened that the date of the Carol Service—December 26th—coincided with the day of the month on which St. Ann's Church was consecrated (December 26, 1898), and to commemorate this event the Vicar read from the Parish Minutes the account of the moving of St. Ann's Church from 18th Street to 148th Street, the building of the present chapel, and the Consecration by Bishop Henry Codman Potter. According to the record, five of the deaf clergy were guests at the Consecration ceremony in 1898: Rev. Messrs. Mann, Cloud, Dantzer, Koehler, and Whildin. Of these old-time missionaries to the deaf, only one is still living at this date—the Rev. Mr. Whildin of Baltimore, Md. The lay-readers at St. Ann's Church in 1898 were Messrs. Chester Q. Mann and Samuel M. Brown, both gone to eternal rest. St. Ann's has been established for thirty-nine years at its present site. Of special interest is the 85th anniversary sermon printed elsewhere in this issue.

The Christmas Festival at St. Ann's Church was held on Tuesday evening, December 28th at 7:30 P.M. Several reels of movies for the young were shown, after which Santa Claus, in the person of Ernest Marshall, appeared and distributed toys and candy to about twenty of the young children of the deaf present and to the adults also.

A SURPRISE SHOWER

At Miss Rose Ratner's home on Saturday, December 25th, a surprise miscellaneous shower was tendered to Miss Jewelle P. Abramson on the occasion of her coming marriage to Mr. Joseph G. Miller on January 23d.

During the afternoon, fifteen ladies were on hand to give Miss Abramson, the surprise of her life, a shower of many beautiful gifts from them. She was overcome with joy, at the honor being given to her. All afternoon the ladies enjoyed social conversation and other fun.

In the evening, the ladies' escorts and many other boys joined the crowd. Fully 65 people were there to pay respects to the honored guest and the gifts to her, rapidly filled the room. Refreshments were served and games were played.

Miss Jewelle P. Abramson is a graduate of Public School 47 and Washington Irving High School, and Mr. Joseph G. Miller is a graduate of Lexington School for the Deaf. They will spend their two weeks' honeymoon in Miami, Fla., early in February, with Miss Abramson's mother.

TIN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

'Twas the night before Christmas, when the most gorgeous, elegant, magnificent, etc., wedding anniversary party of this or several other years was given in the Columbia Manor on Stone Avenue in Brooklyn in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Fink, who were married exactly ten years ago.

The hall which is owned by the parents of Mrs. Fink, is very beautiful, and it is really a treat to the eye. The murals are brilliantly decorated, and at one end of a long, rectangular room is erected a bar table.

About 150 guests were there and it was said that only one was unable to attend. At midnight dancing was halted and everyone took part in the grand march before going upstairs for a very big dinner. The meal was tops, fit for the most fastidious king. Between courses of feasting, music was supplied, which pleased everyone of the guests. Following is the menu:

Fruit Cup Supreme			
Celery Hearts	Radishes	Cole Shaw	
Tomatoes on Lettuce			
Olives		Pickles	
Baked White Fish	Parisienne Potatoes		
Spanish Sauce		Mignon Rolls	
Chicken Consomme		Vermicelli	
Poulet Fricassee	Mashed Potatoes		
Roast Chicken, Stuffed		Derma	
Candid Sweets	Liver Strudel		
Diced Carrots and Peas			
Fancy Ices	Raisins	Dinner Mints	
Assorted Cookies		Demi Tasse	
Mineral Water		Celery Tonic	

Cigars and cigarettes were distributed, and at the conclusion of the dinner, the celebrants returned to the hall for some more dancing. During the wee sma' hours, the guests departed with the very best wishes of continued happiness to the honored couple.

Mrs. Fink, who was one-time Mollie Getzoff, and her hubby were childhood sweethearts during their school days at dear ol' Fanwood. They have two fine daughters—Louise aged eight and Elaine, three.

Mr. Allen B. Meacham died at the Flushing, N. Y., hospital the morning of December 27th, as the result of a stroke suffered on the 20th. Mr. Meacham had been in a comatose state since the attack, and passed away peacefully without notice. Funeral services were held at 149—18 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, on Wednesday, December 29th, at 2:00 P.M.

Mr. and Mrs. Meacham had motored to New York City as the guests of their son and daughter-in-law to spend the Christmas holidays with them.

Mrs. Johanna McCluskey came down from the Catskills for the Christmas holidays with her son and family at Hastings, N. Y. She returned up-State on Thursday, December 30th.

At the election of officers of the Brooklyn Hebrew Society of the Deaf, Oscar Benison was chosen Vice-President, not Charles H. Klein, as recently announced.

Mrs. Julius Rathheim is staying at Greenwich, N. Y., for a few weeks to take care of her mother, who is seriously ill after having a stroke.

Mrs. Bella Housman and Miss Anna Lupescu were in Philadelphia on December 18th, and were accompanied to the Philadelphia H. A. D. banquet that evening by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Sandler. They report a most enjoyable affair.

The Deaf and Movies

By Gilbert Hunsinger

Until the introduction of the movie-tone or "talkies," the deaf were fond of the silent movies as a form of recreation. The following opinion is correct in saying that: "The movies have been one of the few forms of entertainment in which the deaf could share on equal terms with the hearing.* Our pantomime movie of yesterday has faded into the past, and the public has acknowledged and welcomed the movietone with open arms.

Where may we find silent pictures today? In New York City there are theaters featuring silent foreign pictures with English titles. These pictures have a special appeal to the deaf and to foreigners in this city. Another place to find a silent movie is in an isolated community or town. An abundance of silent movie equipment may be found in the auditorium and chapels of schools, institutions and related organizations. The majority of the Schools for the Deaf in the United States provide silent movies for their students. The New York School for the Deaf is fortunate in having a screen projector as well as the equipment to produce movies. A worth while screen version is "The Deaf Boy and His Education," which was produced this year in the photography class room of the school and should be seen by every teacher of the deaf.

Jane K. Bigelow has placed stress upon the disappearance of the movies of a decade ago.

The rapid transition of the 'movies' into the 'talkies' has presented a problem of very serious import to the organizations throughout the country which are engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped by impaired hearing. Motion pictures, since their inception have provided the only opportunity for the person with defective hearing to thoroughly enjoy a program with his family or friends upon an equal basis.†

Howard L. Terry sounds a warning note about the disappearance of silent movies, and he advocates a remedy for the situation.

The old style, or silent, motion pictures was the greatest pleasure the deaf had. This they could enjoy equally with the hearing. The 'talkies' have worked a great loss to them, and it is hoped that the silents will come back, or at least one silent film to be run in conjunction with the talkie or the sound film. This is another wrong to the deaf they seek to right.‡

The DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL believes the movie syndicates are losing money by not providing pictures for the deaf and hard-of-hearing.

Talking pictures are keeping out of the film theaters a potential audience of 13,000,000 in the United States, who in the silent days considered the screen their greatest source of amusement. The number of ranges from those persons whose hearing is impaired to some extent to those totally deaf. It is based on statistics from authoritative medical centers.§

These writers depict the importance of the movies in the lives of the deaf. In a certain large city, however, a theater owner did attempt the experiment of continuing to operate a theater with silent pictures. There is a large deaf population in this particular city. The manager of the above mentioned theater had to discontinue his business on account of lack of patronage. It is difficult to ascertain the reason why the deaf did not attend these silent movies. Several reasons may be considered for the lack of attendance, inconvenient location of the theater; the admittance price was too low indicating an undesirable type of picture as well as persons in attendance.

*The Frat, "Modern Inventions and the Deaf," 26:9, November, 1928.

†Bigelow, Jane K. "Talkies"? Not for Us? The Volta Review, 31, 221, May, 1929.

‡Terry, Howard L. "The Deaf; Their Education and Place in Society," The Frat, 39:2-3, October, 1931.

§Deaf-Mutes' Journal, "Deaf-Mute Pleads for Picture Entertainment for 13,000,000," 61:1, January 28, 1932.

Too many of the deaf are prone to turn their backs on the talkies without due consideration. Perhaps, there can be a way for them to once again to enjoy the movies. A review will be appropriate for the moment to show the development of the film business. The movie industry like any other social institution or phenomenon has advanced in accordance with the methods of science. I think, even the deaf would agree that present day theater facilities are better in every respect as well as the type of picture in comparison to the facilities of a decade ago. The film magnates are level headed business men who want to provide entertainment which will in turn give them financial dividends. The deaf as well as the public in general were not consulted in the change from silent to movietone type of pictures.

It would seem therefore that the deaf will have to accept the established movie theaters of today. For many years the deaf have been improving their status in society and making adjustments to meet present-day demands upon them. The recreational habits of deaf men and women have remained stationary through no fault of their own. They have substituted other forms of recreation for their deprived silent movies, or they have continued to place more stress on the traditional forms of pastime. There may be a sex difference here. Deaf women seem to miss the silent movies more than the deaf men. Since the hearing public and the movie industry are not interested in helping the deaf in the development of recreation, it is a responsibility of the deaf to help themselves. America seems to be rapidly approaching a Utopian era in recreation. Our industrial system is creating more and more spare hours for us. The shorter work day is in close harmony with the program of the matinee theater.

The automobile to a certain extent has taken the place of the silent movies. In the United States, the deaf as a group, have made use of the automobile in various ways to provide forms of recreation. A generation ago this statement would not be true. Thus, during the summer months, a deaf family can attend picnics, and friendship lines are made wider. A deaf individual or family can drive his automobile any distance to spend a few pleasant hours with friends and relatives. They can also take week-end trips to places of scenic interest. During the warm summer months, the automobile can take the deaf family away from the heat of the city into the countryside.

The question is; why have the deaf dismissed the movietone from their list of recreations? In a study of deaf families in Indianapolis, Hunsinger found that the amount of their attendance at the modern theater depends upon their ability to interpret the meaning of the performance.*

There is a way for the deaf to enjoy the movies. The following plan or program is to help and to increase the deaf's appreciation of their former favorite pastime. This plan is not wholly theory, as a number of deaf men and women follow such a schedule in certain respects.

The first step is for the deaf person to acquaint himself with the forthcoming pictures at the neighborhood theater, and the managers will oftentimes furnish their patrons with such programs. If these are not available, the local newspapers, and the photoplay magazines will review in their pages outstanding screen productions. They will present versions and merits of new movies.

Second, it may be necessary to visit the nearby library or book-store to obtain material about a movie. One deaf man has devised a helpful method of approach to the understanding of modern moving pictures. He

*Hunsinger, Gilbert. A Family Study of the Deaf in Indianapolis, Unpublished Master's thesis of Indiana University, 1937.

would read the original book in order to get acquainted with the plot and main characters. This energetic deaf man read the book with great care and made notes of the story. He would retell the important facts of the novel to his wife and deaf friends. This plan, however, is not confined to deaf people. There are hearing people who always read the play or book before seeing the theater presentation. It helps them to have an appreciation of the players' acting ability.

The writer had on one occasion two twelve-year-old totally deaf boys in a conversation about certain movies they had seen during a vacation period. One of the boys was elaborating in detail about the various pictures in which he had seen Clark Gable. It was learned that they had gleaned their information from the photoplay magazines in their own homes, or those found at school. Surprising enough, one of the boys is considered retarded in his school studies, yet his knowledge of movies, actors and actresses is astounding and indicates that the youngster does have latent possibilities.

Newspapers have one section devoted to a discussion of the theatrical productions in the community. Theater owners are regular advertisers in the newspapers, and they are anxious for their public to be well informed.

The movie magazines probably will be the best source of forecasts of coming pictures. Their reviews of movies are comparable to those found in newspapers. Screen stars are topics of conversation in the homes of many people. It is not uncommon to find deaf women who are familiar with actors and actresses doing outstanding work on the screen and stage. They learn their facts from the movie magazines. A knowledge of the life of some of the favorite movie idols is interesting. There have been actors and actresses in the show business who have been handicapped with deafness as well as those men and women whose parents were deaf. Several years ago during the lifetime of Lon Chaney, every deaf person was familiar with the fact that his parents were deaf. On account of the close group loyalty among the deaf, they were proud of Mr. Chaney's accomplishment as an actor. There are deaf boys and girls who keep scrap books of movie stars.

These suggestions and methods may involve too much work for the busy deaf person in his workaday life, or he may not have access to the movie literature. A remedy for such a situation is for the deaf person to ask one of his hearing friends or relatives to give him an interpretation of the show. Perhaps the hearing friend or relative has seen the show, and he may be able to give a first hand description.

In large population centers, there may be several theaters featuring high class vaudeville. Acrobatic stunts, magic acts and similar stage presentations are interesting to the deaf.

Progressive and prosperous theater owners have provided hearing aids in order for their hard-of-hearing patrons to enjoy the show. It is not unknown for theaters to give each person a complete printed description of the play to help them understand the language of the actors and actresses.

The news-reel of current events or "March of Time" are integral parts of the regular feature films. These current events are not unknown to the deaf. If they have read their newspapers, they can readily understand the news features.

It is worth including the suggestion of C. F. W. Lawrence in regard to a plan whereby the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf would be the distributing center for films.

In order to eliminate guess work and to simplify matters, we think it a good idea for the Grand Division to buy up all the worth while films, make headquarters the depository of all such, create a movie department, have the films catalogued, pro-

cure a few projectors, and rent them to the Divisions at reasonable price.*

The National Fraternal Society of the Deaf has further suggested for their members the following plan:

We believe that our Divisions would do well to invest in movie projectors suitable for use in their meeting halls, and furnish entertainment following their meetings. A number of Divisions are already experimenting in this direction. Properly managed, these affairs would provide entertainment and net a profit. The projector would pay for itself in a short time.†

The outlined program is to help the deaf to enjoy the movies, however, it may have some weaknesses. One of the difficulties that may be encountered is the individual differences between deaf people. At any rate every deaf person owes it to himself to try to enjoy the motion pictures. He should use every available means in an effort to understand and appreciate the biggest recreation attraction in America. One article has provided an encouraging thought for the deaf of the future.

Let's not let the deaf toss their hammer, anvil, and stirrup into the works. Instead, let's fix up the ears of the deaf. Recently the Tribune carried the announcement that a group of ear specialists were seeking funds to help them find ways to cure and prevent deafness.

If this can be done, a lot more than the neighborhood movie will be brought back to the millions deafened.

One of the "must" movies for the deaf to see in the coming months is "The Life of Alexander Graham Bell" which will be produced by Twentieth Century-Fox Studios. Every deaf person is familiar with the efforts of this great man.

*Lawrence, C. F. W. "Movie Department," The Frat, 29:4, March, 1932.

†The Frat, "More Movies," 29:8, March, 1932.

Hebrew Assn. of the Deaf, Inc.

Temple Beth-El, 76th St., Cor. 5th Ave.
Meets Third Sunday at 8 P.M. of the month.
Information can be had from Mrs. Tanya Nash, Executive Director, 4 East 76th Street, New York City; or Mrs. Joseph C. Sturtz, Secretary, 1974 Grand Ave., New York City.
Religious Services held every Friday evening at 8:30. Athletic and other activities every Wednesday evening. Socials First and Third Sunday evenings. Movies Third Wednesday of the month.

Brooklyn Hebrew Society of the Deaf, Inc.

Meets second Sunday of each month except July and August, at the Hebrew Educational Society Building, Hopkinson and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn.
Services and interesting speakers every Friday evening at 8:30 P.M., at the H. E. S.
English Class, every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 8 o'clock sharp, from September to May, at P. S. 150, Sackman and Sutter Avenues, Brooklyn.
Louis Baker, President; Louis Cohen, Secretary; 421 Logan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Phila. Division, No. 30

N. F. S. D.

Entertainment and Ball

at

Turngemeinde Hall

Broad St. and Columbia Ave

Saturday, Feb. 5, 1938

"A Nite Without Regrets"

John A. Roach, Chairman

BAL MASQUE

under auspices of

Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Philadelphia

To be held on

TURNGEMEINDE HALL

Broad St. and Columbia Ave.

Saturday, January 8, 1938

Music Cash Prizes for Best Costumes

Admission 55 Cents

JOSEPH RUBIN, Chairman

CHICAGOLAND

At last the definite date has been announced for the coming triennial convention of the Illinois Association of the Deaf at Springfield, Ill. It is to run five days from Wednesday, June 29th to Sunday, July 3d, 1938. This word came from John G. Otto, chairman, of Springfield, and also from Charles Cunningham, co-chairman, of Peoria. It is to meet in the St. Nicholas Hotel, that ought to be a real Santa Claus from what is being heard about its hospitable generosity.

It will be noticed that the length of time is longer than usual. It is to allow more than usual time for a complete reorganization of the association, which past experience revealed to be absolutely imperative. It calls for more deliberate work that must lead to the logical goal.

Among the features in way of entertainment will be the usual banquet, a water carnival at the Lake Springfield, consisting of races and gay sports, and, must we have it? a smoker of most ambitious proportions to be concocted by the Springfield Division, No. 58, N. F. S. D. They say that the laurels will not rest secure on the heads of those who cooked up the Chicago NAD Convention's Smoker Night.

There is every evidence of rising enthusiasm among the backers of the convention that will buoy the rest of the deaf Illinoisans to the heights of hope for the future.

Both Chicago Divisions, Nos. 1 and 106, N. F. S. D., held equally lively election contests for 1938 offices. No. 1 elected the following personnel: Gilbert O. Erickson, president (he was president of same the year 1936); Elmer Olson, vice-president (re-elected); Thomas Gray, secretary (re-elected); John Anderson, treasurer, eighth consecutive year; Anthony Kelly, director; Frank Raymond and Joe Kessler, sergeants-at-arms; and Jos. W. Shaw, trustee for three years.

Without expecting it and wishing it had known what was coming, the Chicago Division, No. 106 was given, as if on a platter, the privilege to use the Bal Tabarin on the sixth floor for the annual meeting and election of its own on Friday night of December 10th, for no greater rental than it was accustomed to pay. The Bal Tabarin, it will be recalled, was the former scene of the Ladies' Night of the Convention week of last summer. For meeting purposes it is large enough for 500. My, wasn't the division all embarrassed, delighted and vainly wishful! Had it known which hall it was to use, the division would have broadcast this fact for all its worth, because after the meeting was over they had a Christmas party for everybody, young and old. The Hotel Sherman, where it met, cannot promise any special room for one's lodge meetings on definite dates and has the prior right to assign any room for the only one reason that the hotel is the most popular convention hotel in Chicago, and is all too frequently chock full of the convention crowds all year round. In the shuffling of rooms, therefore, the division found on its hands an oversize room and a bite much larger than it could chew, which it did with gusto, somehow!

The 1938 officers elected to run the Chicago Division, No. 106, are Earl Nelson (linotypist), president; Werner Schutz (decalomania commercial artist) vice-president; Frank Bush, (map artist) secretary (re-elected by acclamation); Albert Renzman (food mart clerk) treasurer (re-elected by acclamation for the fourth year); Mr. Stulga, director; Paul Moeller (draftsman?) trustee for three years and he commutes from Wheaton, Ill., some thirty miles away; Rocco Montesano and Mr. Moskow, sergeants-at-arms. The division passed around mimeographed copies of proposed revised by-laws to be studied and voted on the first

month of the year, an unusually proper time to start the year right.

The Chicago League of the Hebrew Deaf made short work of its official election, Sunday, December 5th, with the following results: Louis Ruskin, president; Sam Golin, vice-president; Etta Budd, secretary; Joseph Herzberg, treasurer; Louis Rozett, trustee for three years; James Epstein, trustee for two years. It was customary for the outgoing officers to manage its club birthday party every December. This time it reverses itself and the job rested on the incoming officers, who put it through the following Saturday night at its club quarters.

The Canvas Kissers Athletic Club officers for 1938, are indicated by the results: Frank Bush, president; Henry Bruns, vice-president; George Brislen, secretary; Charles Hanton, treasurer; Rogers Crocker, trustee for three years. They are busy looking around for the most likely hall for their second annual boxing show, to come off this coming April.

Correction: the president of the Chicago Chapter, O.W.L.S. is Helena Smolk, and the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Gilbert O. Erickson, and not the other way round. This group seems to be coming to life with hurried plans to have Card and Bunco Party Saturday, January 15th, in the All Angels Church for the Deaf, to raise the funds for the Gallaudet O.W.L.S. Scholarship for deserving students. The steam pressure booster is Mrs. Emory Gerichs, backed by others.

The Christmas Cheer Fund Party, headed by Mrs. Arthur Shawl, for the All Angels Church for the Deaf, went over, Wednesday, December 15.

William Evison, former Chicagoan and now resident of Salt Lake City, Utah, is reported to have broken his leg while repairing his automobile. Details lacking.

Mr. Cooperman, an Americanized Russian, died from heart failure last week. He worked at a beer bar the last ten years out on the Roosevelt Road. He had never learned the full sign language, using natural signs mostly.

PETER J. LIVSHIS

3811 W. Harrison St.

All Angels' Church for the Deaf (Episcopal)

1151 Leland Ave. Chicago, Illinois
(One block north of Wilson Ave. "L" station, and one-half block west).
Rev. GEORGE F. FLICK, Priest-in-charge.
Mr. FREDERICK W. HENRICH, Lay-Reader
Church services, every Sunday at 11 A.M., Holy Communion, first and third Sundays of each month.
Social Supper, second Wednesday of each month, 6:30 P.M., with entertainment following at 8 P.M.
Get-together socials at 8 P.M., all other Wednesdays. (Use Racine Ave. entrance)
Minister's address, 6336 Kenwood Avenue.

Chicago League of Hebrew Deaf

Organized December, 1924
Incorporated May, 1925
Club Rooms—2707 West Division St.
Chicago, Ill.

The First and the Only Society of the Hebrew Deaf in Chicago
Socials and cards, first Sunday of each month from October to and including June. Literary and other special programs announced in the Chicago column from time to time.

Our Savior Lutheran Church

The Rev. Ernest Scheibert, Pastor
1400 N. Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Services—10:00 A.M., May to September;
2:30 P.M., October to April.

Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month. Preaching in speech and the sign-language. Hearing friends invited to special services. We preach salvation through faith in Jesus Christ—"Come and we will do thee good."

SOCIETIES

The Silent Lutheran Club
Lutheran Deaf-Mute Ladies' Aid Society.

RESERVED

BASKETBALL AND DANCE

Hebrew Association of the Deaf

Saturday, March 5, 1938

MINNESOTA

News items for this column, and subscriptions, should be sent to Wesley Lauritsen, School for the Deaf, Faribault, Minnesota.

TWIN CITY NEWS

A mass meeting of the Twin City deaf was held at the Charles Thompson Hall, Marshall and Fairview Avenues, St. Paul, on Saturday evening, December 18th. Reports of officers of the Clubhouse were heard, the retiring Chairman, Helmer Hagel, giving an inspiration speech as well as an account of his stewardship. Secretary-Treasurer Gordon Allen gave a financial report which showed that the House Committee had done well in their work. Reports state that Christian Nelson has been one of the mainstays on the Committee during the past year, being on the job early and staying until late at all events. Clare Haggerty ably managed the candy store, with Miss Evelyn Pap giving assistance. As managers of the Club cafe, Mrs. Ray Inhofer and Mrs. Gordon Allen did commendable work. Secretary-Treasurer Allen gave freely of his time, helping wherever he was needed. Chairman Hagel was the recipient of much praise for his hard work as Chairman of the retiring House Committee.

Election of House Committee for the coming year resulted as follows: Chairman, Raymond Inhofer; Secretary-Treasurer, Gordon Allen (re-elected); Christian Nelson, William Henneman, Mrs. Harold Lee, Mrs. Raymond Inhofer and Russell Corcoran.

All is now set for the Christmas Party to be held on December 24th. This annual event always draws a big crowd and with good weather there should be a full house. A recent visitor at the Clubhouse was jolly Harrison Pettit, of Kimball, Minn.

Chas. Hofbauer, of St. Paul, was struck by a hit and run driver on November 5th, receiving a fractured leg. The accident occurred on a downtown street. At this writing Mr. Hofbauer is much improved, but he will not be able to leave the hospital for some time.

The school closed its classroom doors on December 17th, and there was a greater Christmas exodus of students than for many years, about 275 going home, leaving 50 to spend Christmas on the Campus. There will be movies, parties, and plenty of good times for those who stay, Santa Claus being scheduled to bring presents from the homefolk on Christmas eve.

Many of the teachers left town. Hubert Sellner, after completing an inventory of the tools and boards and nails in his sloyd shop, hopped off to Comfrey to spend the holidays with his parents. N. A. D. Secretary-Treasurer Byron Burnes left town without leaving a forwarding address. He is scheduled to make his first stop some place in Iowa. Bachelor Burnes will then let inclination direct the course of his faithful bus—maybe Chicago, maybe Alabama. Surprising all, he returned to Faribault on December 23d to take in the Frat Christmas party.

In order to make this Christmas a real Christmas for some Faribault folks, local merchants gave away \$300 in cash. There were three fifty-dollar gifts and 30 five-dollar gifts. Among the lucky persons was Mrs. V. R. Spence, who received five dollars.

The basement of the gymnasium at the school has been transformed into an ideal playroom and recreation room, giving the building an additional 6300 square feet of space for recreational purposes. The ceiling and upper part of the walls have been finished in Nu-Wood. A tile floor, resembling linoleum blocks, has been laid. Most of the work on the project was done by regular school help in spare time, thus a \$7,000 job was completed for \$3,000, the limit placed on this project by the Legislature.

The school basketball team wound up their 1937 work on Thursday, December 16th, by defeating the Kenyon High Schoolers, 31 to 21, on the M. S. D. floor. The first half of the game was a nip and tuck affair, Coach Ambrosen's proteges piling up most of their lead in the final quarter. Starring for the Maroon and Gold was Bobby Netzloff, who made five field goals and two free throws.

FRAT CHRISTMAS PARTY

The Faribault Frats and Aux Frats sponsored a Christmas party for the deaf folks of Faribault and vicinity and their families on the evening of December 23d.

A splendid program, which many declared the best Christmas program they had ever seen, was presented in the main auditorium of Eagles Hall. The opening hymn, "Joy to the World", was gracefully signed by Mrs. Emery Nomeland, June Spence singing it orally. This was followed by a talk on "Making People Happy" by Wesley Lauritsen.

A pageant "Christmas Customs in Other Lands," with all of the participants appearing in elegant costumes of the nations they represented was then enacted. First appeared Mrs. John Boatwright in her wooden shoes and Dutch dress representing Holland. She was followed, in order, by Emery Nomeland who represented Sweden; Miss Evelyn King, France; John Klein, Germany; Mrs. Frank Thompson, Wales; Chester Dobson, Spain; Mrs. Emery Nomeland, Norway; John Boatwright, England, and Mrs. V. R. Spence, America.

Nancy Lauritsen then sang "Jolly Old Saint Nickolas", with Allen Lindholm accompanying in signs. Little Santa Claus appeared as they finished their song and the trio had a jolly time together.

This was followed by a playlet, "The Christmas Story," Mrs. Chester Dobson signing "O, Little Town of Bethlehem," June Spence singing for the benefit of the many hearing children present. With beautiful Bethlehem scenery as a background, the Madonna and child were then impersonated by Mrs. Elwyn Dubey and X. Doris Swee and Nancy Lauritsen appeared as angels. Two shepherds, Raymond Swee and Charles Lauritsen, appeared on the scene and were followed by the three wise men, who brought gifts. They were J. J. Doheny, John Boatwright, and Fred Von Rueden. With the participants in the playlet as a background, June Spence appeared and sang "Silent Night."

The program was closed with a dramatic recitation "Santa's Surprise Party," by Mrs. Toiva Lindholm. Then Santa himself came and gave presents to all of the children. Bags of candy, nuts, apples and oranges were presented to both oldsters and youngsters, and then all retired to the lower auditorium where refreshments of ice-cream, cake, cookies and coffee were served.

Chairman of the Ladies Committee in charge of the program was Mrs. Wesley Lauritsen. Emery Nomeland was chairman of the men's committee. Among others who worked hard to make the program a success were Mr. and Mrs. Toiva Lindholm, Mrs. Nomeland, Mrs. John Boatwright, Mr. Klein, and Mr. Dohney. Serving of refreshments was in charge of Mrs. Oelschlager and Mrs. Cottet.

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Central Oral Club, Chicago

Organized 1908—Incorporated 1925
The Oldest Club for the Oral Deaf in Chicago. Socials and Cards Second Sunday of each month from September to and including June. Entree: 7:30 P.M. Atlantic Hotel, 316 South Clark Street, Hall K, Mezzanine Floor. Convenient location and transportation. Send all communication to Mrs. Sadie McElroy, 227 Englewood Ave. (Apt. 210), Chicago, Ill.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 30, 1937

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, *Editor*
WILLIAM A. RENNER, *Business Manager*

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published by New York School for the Deaf, at 163d Street and Riverside Drive) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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VICTOR O. SKYBERG, M.A.
Superintendent

"He's true to God who's true to man;
Whenever wrong is done
To the humblest and the weakest
Neath the all-beholding sun,
That wrong is also done to us,
And they are slaves most base,
Whose love of right is for themselves
And not for all the race."

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

THE day after tomorrow ushers in the New Year—1938—and, according to established custom, people will form new resolutions, commence to keep new diaries for their guidance in the next twelve months, and they will stick by the new code—perhaps. No other period of the year is more timely in arranging one's course in life—if a change is needed. The day is usually one of social activity and generous sentiment. On all sides will be heard the kindly greeting so suitable to the day, and with which in advance we greet our gentle readers—

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

IN THE departure of the old year and the entrance of the new it is suitable to give thought to the aids which have been, and still are available in the education of deaf children. Aside from the loyal individual efforts of the devoted Superintendents, Principals, and class-room teachers, the *American Annals of the Deaf* has been prominent in this service, and the names of successive editors, past and present, may properly be considered as worthy of recognition by being recalled to mind and given favorable mention. It was the first periodical printed in the English language devoted exclusively to the interests of the deaf.

The inception of this magazine of educational subjects relating to the deaf, their education, spiritual and temporal welfare, and all related subjects, was at the American Asylum, Hartford, Conn., in October, 1847. It was controlled by professors in that school. As Dr. Edward A. Fay tells us, they conducted it for two years, contributing all the articles. As the time given to the publication encroached upon their other duties, the publication was suspended following the last number of the second volume. This necessary cessation was keenly felt by the profession as it had proved its importance in supplying information to teachers and others interested.

At the first convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf,

held at the New York School in August, 1850, it was resolved that a periodical should be published devoted to the interests of the instruction of the deaf, to be the property as to control of all the schools for the deaf in this country. The title and other details relating to the general make-up and appearance of the new venture was to continue as a resumption of the publication previously published at Hartford. In fact, it was practically a continuance of the original series of the *Annals* begun there. The leading spirit of this first series was Luzerne Rae, a professor at the Asylum, and he was naturally selected as editor under the new arrangement. He had a mind at once brilliant and expansive, with refined taste and varied culture. He met with success with the new publication until his death, which occurred in September, 1854.

The office of editor was then filled by Professor Samuel Porter, an educator of accurate scholarship, sound judgment, with extensive reading, qualifications which were of great service in his editorial work. In addition to his usual editorial productions, he prepared a considerable amount of bibliographic material, digging up many valuable historical records on the deaf, evincing a masterly knowledge of books and of general learning. He continued as editor until 1861, when the Civil War caused such a depletion of means of support as to make necessary a suspension of publication for the time being.

It was again revived under the editorship of Lewellyn Pratt, at that time a professor at the College at Kendall Green, and continued until his acceptance of a professorship at Williams College in 1870. Edward Allen Fay succeeded him, beginning with the July issue of 1870, and continued until his lamented death, which deprived the profession of one of its most competent and highly esteemed members. Dr. Fay was conspicuous for his high character, quiet, gentle, a profound scholar and a superior educator. He filled the position of editor with consummate ability, maintaining its high standard and adding improvements. He showed fullness of knowledge on all phases of deafness, which he acquired by observation, application and study in his long and honorable career as a professor at Gallaudet, and as editor of the *Annals*. With the passing of Dr. Fay the office was taken up by Prof. Irving S. Fufeld, whose writings indicate the possession of creative thought and sound views regarding the deaf, their education and training; he is peculiarly fitted by scholarship and inclination for the position.

The value of the papers and discussions supplied by the *Annals*, include the greater part of the literature of the American profession of educating the deaf, its histories and theories. Such are invaluable to all seeking information upon the various phases of the education of this interesting group of the community. It supplies material for thought and action to those who strive to further the cause which is nearest their hearts—the welfare and best interests of the deaf.

Subscribe for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, \$2.00 a year, \$1.00 for six months.

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet

Address delivered by Miles Sweeney, at N. A. D. banquet, Trenton, N. J., December 11, 1937.

We are here tonight to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the birth of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Such an occasion happens only once in a lifetime, and we do well to grasp the opportunity to pay special tribute to the founder of deaf education in America.

It is a curious coincidence that Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet was born in the same year the Constitution of the United States was signed. Around that year, 1787, momentous events hinged. The Revolutionary War had just ended and America was launching on its new and meteoric career. The French Revolution was entering its initial stages. Two years later, in 1789, George Washington took the oath as first president of the United States, and that year also the good Abbe de l'Epee died. The population of the whole country was then not quite four million and considerably less than New Jersey's at present.

Before the 18th century there is little to speak of regarding educating the deaf. The records are barren of any concerted attempt to make such a thing a social duty. Perhaps the time was not yet ripe. In the ancient world it seems to have been either completely neglected or thought of as impossible. In fact, the Greek philosopher Aristotle and the Roman poet Lucretius both regarded the deaf as incapable of education.

After the Roman world was engulfed by the barbarians from up north Europe about 400 A.D., the best minds of the older civilization took to the church. During that long period called the Dark Ages, the church did a good job in taming these fierce and uncouth peoples. By the fifteenth century they had grown up intellectually, acquired a coat of civilization, and began to dispute with their spiritual mother. That seems natural, since children long for the old swimming hole.

Aristotle had dominated the universities up to that time, and now men began to question his authority. About the year 1600 he showed signs of sliding down Galileo's inclined plane. The invention of printing, the cheapness and plentifulness of paper and the multiplication of books helped matters along enormously. Education was shorn of exclusiveness. Descartes in France and Bacon in England ushered in the modern era. To borrow an Al Smith remark, they threw Aristotle "out the window." More stress was placed on inquiry and less on authority. It was now time for the deaf to receive their share of attention. In 1760, Abbe de l'Epee and Thomas Braidwood opened a school for the deaf in Paris and Edinburgh respectively. Let us return to Gallaudet.

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet was born in Philadelphia, December 10, 1787, and was two years old when Abbe de l'Epee went to his eternal reward. As he grew up, he entered Yale University, graduating in 1807 with high honors. Then he studied theology at Andover and became a Congregational minister and probably would have remained so, had he not met a little deaf girl named Alice Cogswell, daughter of a prominent Hartford physician. Upon investigation, he found some 85 other deaf persons in the neighborhood of Hartford, and estimated there must be 400 in New England and 2,000 in the whole United States. Were they being educated? Gallaudet was distressed to find that such was not the case. A new world seemed to open to him. Something must be done. He busied himself with interesting well-to-do friends and acquaintances and soon funds were available to enable him to go abroad to study methods of educating the deaf.

In 1815, Gallaudet sailed for England, but met with no help there.

Then he tried Paris. The Abbe Sicard, successor to de l'Epee, welcomed him with open arms and explained every thing gratis. Feeling that his time was short, his funds limited, and that no one could become an educator overnight, Gallaudet asked permission to take Laurent Clerc with him to America. This also was granted. As the two made the long journey back, Gallaudet gave Clerc lessons in English and the Frenchman taught him the sign language and the manual alphabet. Both were excellent masters and apt pupils.

In the spring of 1817, the Hartford School for the Deaf, the mother of them all, opened its doors. Gallaudet was put in charge and Clerc became the first teacher of the deaf in America. Clerc himself was deaf. He was a man of brilliant intellectual attainments and is said to have mastered English in a year's time. Clerc remained in America the rest of his life, dying at the advanced age of eighty-four.

Gallaudet continued as head of the Hartford School until ill health forced him to retire in 1830. He married one of his deaf pupils, and had two sons, who also devoted their lives to the deaf. The elder one, Thomas entered the protestant episcopal ministry and founded St. Ann's Church for the deaf in New York City. Edward taught for a while in the Hartford school, then decided that the deaf were also entitled to higher education. The result was Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., which first opened in 1864, and is still the only institution of its kind in the whole world.

Since 1817 there has been a steady increase in the number of schools for the deaf in the United States. The New York Institution (Fanwood) followed Hartford one year later, in 1818. By 1860, there were about a score of them. New Jersey did not have one until 1883. At present there are probably over fifty in the U. S., not counting the day schools, which number more than a hundred. Many were founded by deaf persons, or at least they initiated efforts leading to their establishment.

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet lived to be only 64 and died in 1851. But he will dwell forever in the hearts of the American deaf.

A few more words before closing. Let us humble ourselves before God, revere the Gallaudets and respect and uphold the Constitution of the United States.

Social Service Notes

By Ruth Tennant, Informational Service Representative

YOUR SECURITY

Employees in New York State need a Social Security Account Number for two purposes:

1. Benefits under the Old Age Insurance feature of the Social Security Act.
2. Benefits under New York State's Unemployment Insurance Law.

Under the Old Age Insurance feature of the Social Security Act, annuity benefits do not begin until 1942, but there are some employees or families of employees who are entitled to benefits now. These benefits are known as Lump-Sum Payments.

Lump-Sum payments are sums paid to wage earners in covered employments who have reached the age of 65 since January 1, 1937, or to the families or estates of deceased employees who have earned wages in such employments after January 1st.

Benefits under New York State's Unemployment Insurance Law begin in January, 1938. The waiting period between loss of the job and the time benefits become payable is 3 weeks.

If you have not a Social Security Account Number, go to your nearest Social Security Field Office, or applications may be secured from your post-office.

CHICK-AW-GO!

By J. Frederick Meagher
No. 18

Oh, you learned a lot
In our garden-plot—
Attending the NAD convention;
And you read, at home,
Since you ceased to roam,
Much matter which merits mention.
Just little incidents—backed by proof—
Woven into the warp and woof
Of a wonderful pattern of Day Dreams true
Which the Deaf-Mutes' Journal brings to you.

Do you know—

Judge Padden, who spoke in behalf of Mayor Kelly, opening night, heard the historic case of those 40 CIO radicals arrested, after ten or more were killed, in South Chicago's Memorial Day riot?

Congress branded police as "murderers," but trial before Judge Padden revealed Chicago's "finest" as modern Minute Men—fair and fearless—fighting the first successful battle to save America from revolution. This was a turning-point in history.

We fired our opening-gun in the coming legal-battle that night—asking Judge Padden if he would issue an injunction, next spring, barring meddicos from barring us from Golden Gloves fights *simply because we were deaf*?

If civilization (?) can use the far-fetched excuse of deafness to bar us from a pastime in which we have attained high honors, it can eventually bar us from industry, auto-driving, and everything else.

Those huge bascule-spires, aweing us as the steamer Theodore Roosevelt steamed up river (just after casting-off, Wednesday) were spans of the new \$11,575,000 "Outer Drive Bridge"—forming a roadway 355-ft. long across the Chicago river (huge time-saver for loop traffic) which were opened by President Franklin D. Roosevelt himself, October 5th?

It was then and there he issued his world-shaking "quarantine" speech—with implications America may go to War. Seems our happy shipload passed, unknowing, a spot designed to become a historic shrine.

The bridge was originally scheduled for dedication on the last day of our convention?

CIO strikes delayed steel-deliveries. Postponed.

Bridge was started just a month before Boston '31 convention; a speedboat load of delegates (Hunt of Kansas City; Foltz of Olathe; Kaufmann of Wichita; Sanders of Seattle), slowed down as we passed the newly-dug cassions, at that time.

You must spell it either Kaufman or Kaufmann—never use both two "ff" and two "nn." (Two "nn" denote German spelling).

Starting our never to-be-forgotten excursion on the huge steamship, that One Perfect Day, we sailed up river to the lake?

Chicago river originally emptied into Lake Michigan—but pollution of our drinking-water caused the government to build expensive system of locks and dams—so now our river is the only river in world which runs uphill. It empties into Gulf of Mexico, via Mississippi River.

We steamed straight across the upper end of Lake Michigan?

"Oh, yeah?" yeas you. "By the map, North is always 'up'—so Chicago is at the lower end. Ahoy, landlubber, when afloat, you don't navigate by a map—you steer by a chart. On a chart, the "lower" end of any lake, regardless of direction, is always the point at which she empties. Since Lake Michigan empties into the Straits of Mackinac, to the North, that puts Chicago at the upper end. Now pipe-down—or I'll batten-down your hatches clear over your big ears. You're almost as chuck-full of argument as Commodore Haff Hetzler, or Midshipman Leo Lewis.

Those little tugboats—70-feet long and 20-feet wide—are so powerful, they can keep 300-feet steamers strictly in line?

Each tug has a crew of four; one tug is enough to pull a ship out against current; but coming in, with current, large ships need a tug both fore and aft.

That horrible ear-shattering whistle—four long blasts and two short snorts—was seamen's code?

The four meant "all OK," and the two meant "send two tugs." One blast of whistle means "go" (or "stop," if already in motion); two is "back-up;" three is "check," or "I gotcha, matey." Same signals are used between tug and steamer.

Sailormen say storms on the Great Lakes are as severe as on any ocean?

Two days before our excursion, our huge steamer had to luff, or tack, and put back for the harbor due to tremendous waves. And everybody sailing will assure you our ship is larger than the ocean greyhounds of only 50 years ago.

1937 sees the Chicago centennial; only five firms still in existence now, were in business here 100 years ago?

One of the five is the Hotel Sherman Company—our lordly headquarters; founded in 1837.

That date proves it was not—as some supposed—named in honor of the Civil War steeplechaser, Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman?

The name probably accounts for the pleased and lordly air of our convention heroine—Manhattan's Miss Eleanor Sherman, great granddaughter of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Honest, she was so haughty, I had to ask her *thrice* before she would let me take her to dinner. Most girls don't have to be asked more than once.

Some readers questioned my Wednesday statement the Lindbergh beacon, on Palmolive tower, can be seen 140 miles away?

October 12th it was tested by airplane; test proved definitely the beacon gave enough light to allow a newspaper to be read 25 to 27 miles away.

Lake Michigan is only 923 feet deep at its deepest?

Had our ship sunk, guess Miss Betty MacLeod could wade ashore. Vestal, Sedlow and myself couldn't. (Some unsympathetic souls would be tickled pink to see Seddy and self drown, I fear).

Lake Michigan is only 580 feet above sea-level?

Seddy probably feels some of his political foes were not even on that "level."

Just 39 states have a smaller population than Chicago—according to the 1930 census?

Chicago's population is 3,376,438; Norway's is 2,845,000. Yet our Norman, Orman, proved one good man equal to a host.

Cook County, with 3,982,123 residents, is the most populated County in America?

That comprises 52.18 percent of all Illinois—yet the county has only about 1/3 of the membership in state legislature.

Chicago's motto is "Urbes in Horto," meaning "City in a Garden"?

But those happy, smiling faces of young ladies made it more like a Garden in the City.

Columbus discovered America 444 3/4 years before our convention?

That's nothing; our convention discovered Columbus (Ohio) sent several delegates—Jim Flood, "Will-lie" Myles, etc.

One week after David Rubinoff—world's greatest violinist—gave us a free performance at banquet, he drew an all-time record crowd of 225,000 to Grant Park?

That's more than the population of many "large cities."

There are only 60 Stradivarius violins in existence? Rubinoff's Strad, with case, is insured for around a quarter-million?

The secret of making such matchless music-boxes was lost when Herr Stradivarius died in Germany some 300 years ago.

Interpreter Mrs. Constance Hasenstab Elmes said she would gladly pay \$5, any day, just to hear the peerless Rubinoff—even if there was not a bite of food? Yet the usual "kicks" at "robber rates of \$3.50 for a banquet serving 35-cents worth of grub" arose?

All banquets have to "double" actual cost, for printing, compliments, overtime-pay for waiters and dishwashers, etc.

Miss Virginia Dries, "Information," and only "native son" of all Chicagoans in power at convention, lost seven pounds during the week?

Her booth was in such constant demand, she often went with only one meal per day. (Among her many duties as "errand boy," was lugging messages up to the Smoker; one large package evoked her curiosity—she

took it to a dark corner and poked her nose fingers in. The *shock* she got, she'll never forget—for it was that "electric mat" our noble Redskins danced on; seems Shawl forgot to turn off the current. Or maybe he "forgot" on purpose).

Recent chapter omitted line saying our Harley Cox pole vaults over 12 feet, consistently?

That is easily enough to win one sure first medal at Fifth World's Deaf Olympiad, in Stockholm, 1939.

If you were not so gosh-dang tired of reading this Chick-aw-Go serial, chick, I could continue weekly chapters clear up to next April.

I grew to really love those fine folks flocking from afar. Some say it was the best-behaved crowd of any convention yet; and I subscribe to that belief. Splendid Lords and Ladies of American Deafdom.

Although the band of our Illinois school has had expenses paid to deaf conventions in St. Paul, Kansas City, etc., and to hearing functions all over America and Canada; it was not given even a tumble right here in its own state?

Lord Livshis watched every penny like a hawk—broke all convention records by turning over to BBBurnes \$1,506.30 profit; besides, Chicago is Musicians' Union capitol, and only union musicians could play at balls, banquets, etc.

Supt. Daniel T. Cloud wrote all daily papers urging full and proper publicity for convention?

Countless valuable courtesies were rendered by this son of our NAD president.

Young Cloud (hearing) signed his address, opening night; while response of our sole surviving charter-member of 57 years ago—Dr. Thomas Francis Fox (deaf) was oral.

This Dan Cloud is the only head of a deaf school from which his father graduated. The Rev. Dr. James Henry Cloud graduated from Illinois in 1880; played, with Fox and Hasenstab, on the first football team of Gallaudet College, 55 years ago.

This is our first convention seeing headquarters hotel having its own publicity bureau?

Cooperating with head-publicist Hafford Hetzler, we got more publicity than probably any of some 300 conventions here this year.

This was our first convention seeing two former United States champions perform?

Coleman Clark—formerly world's table-tennis champion—was one of several high-priced College Inn entertainers the Sherman management provided us free, at Tuesday's vaudeville. He "knocked 'em cold." At smoker, some fathead (forget the name) who used to win National amateur titles at tiddley-winks, or maybe bumble-peg, engaged in a pillow-pushing performance which put half the spectators to sleep.

Two of the conventioners had to pay to join the convention which stepped right into our boots the Saturday of closing?

Ralph Miller and Arthur Sherman, commercial artists, were at the International Association of Display Men (that's what the "Welcome IADM" sign signified, not "I Am Deaf-Mute.")

Miller tells me the fee for the IADM was \$15? Yet the sign on our registration booth, which the IADM took over right out of our hands, had a sign: "Registration Fee, National Association of the Deaf—\$1?"

And despite this huge disparity, we saw plenty of soreheads at that dinky dollar fee for one of America's most superb hotels, which has housed presidents of these United States.

NAD conventions are better than Frat affairs, for romance-seeking lonely-hearts; as most delegates to the NFSD Grand Gambols are substantial, solid citizens—brought to an even keel by the responsibilities of marriage; while a majority of Nadders seem to be single folks?

Yet all week, only one conventioner asked me to help find a life-partner. He was a nice-looking, big-boned, pink-cheeked farmer from a distant state; wanted a deaf girl over 30, with a farm. I promised to help him. No dice; failed to run across such a desirable dame. But when Meagher promises, he keeps his promise (at least sometimes); so if any of you readers are interested, and can qualify, I'll be glad to forward your name, fair lady, to the man mentioned.

Reporter for the *Daily Courier*—largest of Chicago's Jewish newspapers—was so impressed with our banquet, his story ran front-page.

Chairman Pete Livshis is still looking for someone capable of culling the best bits of this Hebrew-printed article, for print.

Though Hank Ford's plant has made Dearborn, Mich., famous, Chicago was first known as Fort Dearborn?

"Fort Dearborn," burned by the Indians in the war of 1912, was named in honor of Gen. Henry Dearborn, the United States Secretary of War, under whose orders it was built.

Chicago had no contest, or tournament, of any kind?

Even at the best, with fearless, honest judges, such contests seem to leave a bad taste in the month and cause criticism of conventions (as I found to my sorrow at the 1935 KC "bathing beauty contest." Committee did not inform me I was "boss" until three hours before contest, so no "frame-up" was possible; and I made my own rules and personally, unaided, picked the very best judges I could find—Renner of New York City; Reeves of Toronto; Conkling of Ohio; Gaennie of New Orleans, Elliott of Los Angeles, and self. Yet the general opinion was that we picked the wrong horse.

Lord Livshis, Prince Pete—local committee chairman—broke all records for turning over money to the NAD following convention?

Pre-convention fund, \$1,231.72. Collected some \$2,000 at registration desk Sunday. Combination-ticket books \$3,003.55, against \$1,031.20 from single tickets—ratio of 3-to-1 in favor of combination-bargains. Total gross \$6,311.85; total expenses \$4,805.55; net profit (turned over to NAD) \$1,506.30. Auditors Harrison M. Leiter, Grand Trustee of the NFSD; Gilbert O. Erickson, president Chicago Gallaudet College Alumni; David J. Padden, the financial wizard of Chi-First frats.

Do you wonder, buddy, I got up and demanded the NAD elect young Livshis as Grand Trustee of our endowment fund? Even if Livshis and myself are rather "at odds" on most every point which comes up?

Profit \$1,506.30.

Can Los Angeles 1940 equal that record!

(To be continued)

Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Philadelphia

Jefferson Manor at S. W., corner of Broad and Jefferson Streets.

Meets first Sunday evening of each month from 3 to 5:30 P.M.

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For information, write to Jacob Brodsky, President, or Mrs. Sylvan G. Stern, Secretary, 5043 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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3529 Germantown Avenue

Club-rooms open to visitors during week-ends, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and during holidays.

Business meeting every second Friday of the month.

Socials every Fourth Saturday.

John E. Dunner, President. For information write to Howard S. Ferguson, Secretary, 250 W. Sparks St., Olney, Philadelphia.

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church for the Deaf

Worshipping at Immanuel Lutheran Church, 177 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Services on the first, third and fourth Sunday of the month at three o'clock. Sunday School for boys and girls at their respective schools. Enrollment at the request of parents.

Arthur Boll, Pastor, 192 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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At Ballast Point, Hillsborough Bay, Tampa. One block to the bay and trolley line. Good salt and also fresh water (black bass) fishing. Sight-seeing trips arranged (at nominal cost) in a roomy Pierce-Arrow sedan with a careful driver. St. Petersburg, "The Sunshine City of America," twenty-one miles over the world-famous Gandy Bridge crossing the bay. Room and breakfast, one dollar. Room and meals ten dollars per week per person. This is cheaper than prevailing rates elsewhere. For further information and reservations write, Rev. Franklin C. Smielau, 5206 Nichol Street, Ballast Point, Tampa, Florida.

The 85th Anniversary Sermon

Preached at St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes by the Rev. E. Clowes Chorley, Historiographer of the Diocese of New York, October 3d, 1937

"Then Samuel took a stone, and set it between Mizpeh and Shen, and called the name of it Eben-ezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."—I. Samuel 7:12.

Few of us realize how varied and widespread is the ministry of the Episcopal Church to specialized groups in the city. It ministers to such racial groups as French, Italians, Cubans, Negroes, Spaniards and West Indians. It has always been the glory of the Church that she cares for the forgotten man; for the underprivileged; the sick in our hospitals; the inmates of our prisons; the aged and the poor; the immigrants from other lands; the boys and girls in our reformatories; and performs the last offices for those who have died in our city institutions. But there are smaller and more specialized groups whose voice is not heard in the streets, but who are sorely afflicted. For a time we had in this city a church for the blind—appropriately named, "The Church of the Holy Light."

Among these smaller and specialized groups were those deprived of the power of hearing and speech. Their case was peculiarly pathetic. Deaf and dumb, they were cut off from verbal intercourse with family, friends and neighbors. Perforce they lived and moved and had their being in a world of an eternal silence deep and wide. Not the least part of their affliction was that they were so largely deprived of the consolation and inspiration of the public worship of Almighty God. Save in spirit, they could not join in Common Prayer; in the psalms and hymns and spiritual songs; they could not hear the reading of the Holy Scriptures, nor the preaching of the Word.

Their spiritual needs were very great, and the Church was perhaps over-long in finding a way to minister to them.

The outward events in the history of St. Ann's can be quickly told. The first service was conducted in the Chapel of the New York University on the first Sunday morning in October, 1852. From the outset the ministry was two-fold: the morning service was vocal; the afternoon service was conducted in the sign language. What should be especially remembered is the fact recorded in the *Diocesan Journal* that St. Ann's was "the first church in Christendom specially laboring to promote the highest interests of adult deaf-mutes." For that, you at Ann's have every reason to be both proud and thankful.

It was the day of small things at St. Ann's. In the first year there were 3 baptisms; 3 marriages; 1 funeral; and 17 communicants.

The parish was incorporated on September 11, 1854, and received into union with the diocese in October of the same year. Five years later it purchased the old property of Christ Church, 18th Street, near Fifth Avenue. In 1897 it was consolidated with St. Matthew's, and your present church was built.

These are the outward and visible marks of your progress. Behind them is the romantic story of a man who dreamed dreams and saw visions, and who lived to see the dreams come true.

The more one ponders the story of St. Ann's the more does the guiding hand of Providence appear. God accomplishes his gracious purposes in many ways and in divers manners.

A little girl in Hartford—Alice Cogswell by name—was moving in a narrow world by reason of total deafness. Dr. Gallaudet's father was moved to help her and went to Paris to learn the newer method of teaching deaf-mutes. Returning to Hartford he opened the first Institute for Deaf-Mutes in America. It was the parent of more than fifty such institutions now at work. So once again

was the saying fulfilled, "A little child shall lead them."

But in addition to the opening of a wide world of secular knowledge to the deaf-mute, there remained the greater need of spiritual instruction and training.

For that the way was providentially opening. Thomas Gallaudet, whose mother was a deaf-mute, was unconsciously preparing for the work. When he was 21 years of age he became one of the professors of the New York Institution for the Deaf, and so continued for fifteen years, himself marrying a graduate of the school.

In June, 1850, he was ordained deacon in St. Stephen's Church, then at the corner of Broome and Chrystie Streets, by Bishop Whittingham. He was 28 years old. Shortly afterwards he commenced a Bible Class for adult deaf-mutes who had graduated from institutions. He devoted his leisure time to visiting such people in their homes and sought them out in the workshops. In this way he was able to lead many to baptism and confirmation, and not a few became communicants of St. Stephen's parish. In 1851 he was ordained priest and on Sundays assisted in St. Ann's and St. Paul's Chapel, both in Morrisania.

Slowly, the thought of establishing one church in the city of New York with a special mission to deaf-mutes matured in his mind. The final determination so to do took shape in connection with the funeral of Cornelia A. Lathrop, whom he described as "one of the most gentle and lovely of my deaf-mute friends." Some thought the plan impracticable; others encouraged him in what was "a venture of faith."

So it was that St. Ann's was established. From the beginning, and throughout Dr. Gallaudet's long ministry it was in the best and truest sense a catholic parish. It was second to none among the city parishes in its active administration of the Word and the Sacraments. There were five services every Sunday. The day began with the celebration of the Holy Communion which was also celebrated on all Holy Days and twice every Sunday in Advent and Lent. Every Sunday afternoon, save in July and August, the children of the parish were publicly catechised in church. A Free church from the beginning, in 1889 it became an "open" church throughout the week.

From the very beginning of his ministry Dr. Gallaudet was wise enough to realize that this Church, with its incomparable Book of Common Prayer; its light and color; its ritual; its worship in the beauty of holiness, was peculiarly adapted to appeal to deaf-mutes. And once again wisdom was justified of her children.

On a memorable occasion in the synagogue at Nazareth our Blessed Lord, in the words of an old prophet, defined his own mission to the world. "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me," he said, "because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted; to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." That is what St. Ann's has been doing for 85 years. Preaching at the 25th anniversary in 1877 Dr. Gallaudet summarized the work in these words:

"With free seats and free will offerings at the very beginning of our parish life, we trusted St. Ann's Church would prove to be the gracious giver of spiritual blessings to all sorts and conditions of men. We have not been disappointed, for during the past 25 years, this parish has ministered to the people of almost every race and color, to deaf-mutes, to the blind and those suffering from other physical deprivations, to the rich and to those in moderate circumstances, as well as the poor. With our Chapel which has formed a part of our parish life for several years, it is my conviction that, in proportion to our means,

we have been specially blessed in our ministrations among the poor and the afflicted."

In this aspect, your work has been, and, pray God, it will continue to be, an extension of the Incarnation.

You would not wish this 85th anniversary to pass without a thankful remembrance of some who lived and worked among you. There are names standing high on your roll of honor. St. Ann's began the year Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright was elected Provisional Bishop, and he, together with Bishops Horatio Potter and Henry Codman Potter, were steadfast friends in your formative years. You owe much to the support of Trinity Parish. Nor can we forget the names of the Rev. Dr. Clerc; the Rev. Dr. Cruse, uncle of Dr. Gallaudet; Dr. Krans; John Chamberlain; Anson Colt; and your later Rectors: Dr. Judge and Mr. Burgess. It is interesting to note that the first teachers of the sign language in the United States—Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc—each gave a son to our ministry.

But, of course, the outstanding name is that of Thomas Gallaudet, Nor should the Gallaudet family be forgotten. In his manifold labors he was aided by his devoted wife and for several years his brother William played the organ for the services.

The founder of this work, Dr. Gallaudet, dared to venture in an unexplored field. What this church and the deaf-mutes of this city owe to him will never be fully known till the books unfold and the stars grow cold.

Born in 1822, a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, his whole life and ministry was devoted to what he called "the awakening of sleeping souls." In 1872 he founded the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, and later the Institution for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, appropriately called "The Gallaudet Home." In 1892 he became rector-emeritus of St. Matthew's and Vicar of St. Ann's, and nine years later celebrated the 50th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

On the 27th day of August, 1902, he fell asleep at the age of 80, with a late lark singing in his heart. The last office was said in St. Matthew's crowded with deaf-mutes and others; rejoicing in a life well lived and a work well done; but sorrowing that they would see his face no more in the flesh.

And so, with these precious memories crowding on you comes the joyful celebration of your 85th anniversary. They have been years of light and shade, but always a journey through the valley toward the sun-rising.

Well, indeed, may you mark this day with your Ebenezer, for hitherto hath the Lord helped you, and yours is the confident assurance that He who hath begun this good work in you, will continue till the day of the coming of the Lord.

You have a goodly heritage. Never forget that the heritage is a sacred trust. It is yours to pass on to them that come after, not only unimpaired, but enriched. So, in the noble words of a poet I bid you:

"Remember,
Of the thousand ages past,
We are the heirs.
Today, the task is ours
To trim the lamps
And guard Zion's sacred towers.
So, grant us Lord,
Thy noblest work to do.
Our children may perchance
Thy glory view."

St. Ann's Church for the Deaf

511 West 148th Street, New York City

Rev. GUILBERT C. BRADDOCK, Vicar

Church services every Sunday at 4 P.M.

Holy Communion, first Sunday of each month, 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., from November to June.

Office Hours.—Morning, 10 to 12. Afternoon, 2 to 5. Evening, 7 to 9. Daily except Sunday.

Resolutions of Protest and Memorial

TO THE TEMPORARY STATE COMMISSION TO STUDY FACILITIES FOR HARD OF HEARING AND DEAF CHILDREN OF NEW YORK STATE

WHEREAS, There has come to the attention of the Metropolitan Civic Association of the Deaf a press account of the meeting of the Temporary State Commission to Study Facilities for Hard of Hearing and Deaf Children held in the City of Troy, N. Y., on the third day of December, 1937, an extract of which report reads:

"A difference was established between hard of hearing and deaf cases. The former, in the commission's mind, represent persons born with normal hearing but afflicted as a result of disease or injury. They have learned to speak and are able to carry on despite their difficulty. Deaf persons are those born with defective hearing. Because of this affliction they have not received education and, generally, have not even learned to talk."

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the Association that this interpretation and such other statements contained therein are inconsistent with the truth as accepted nowadays, are too broad and, consequently, are rather ridiculous; and

WHEREAS, If the Commission's conclusions as stated above are allowed to be accepted by the Legislature, they will eventually permit the various hard-of-hearing groups or organizations to encroach upon and claim domination over the field of education and general welfare work of the deaf which have been the recognized provinces of the state schools for the deaf and their graduates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Civic Association of the Deaf in regular meeting assembled this twenty-first day of December, 1937, protest against such interpretation of the deaf and hard of hearing as classes by the State Temporary Commission as a gross injustice to the state schools for the deaf and to the various associations of and for the deaf; and

Resolved, That we offer this clearcut and simple definition as adopted by the National Association of the Deaf convention, as a memorial to the Commission for consideration and adoption; viz.,

THE DEAF—Those in whom the sense of hearing is non-functional for the ordinary purposes in life. This general group in made up of two distinct classes based entirely on the time of the loss of hearing:

- (a) The congenitally deaf: those who were born deaf.
- (b) The adventitiously deaf: those who were born with normal hearing but in whom the sense of hearing became non-functional later through illness or accident.

THE HARD OF HEARING—Those in whom the sense of hearing, although defective, is functional with or without a hearing aid, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions be sent to the Hon. Senator Jacob H. Livingston, Chairman of the Commission, and to the Empire State Association of the Deaf, the National Association of the Deaf and to the various State publications comprising the "I.p.f."*

JERE V. FIVES, President
CHARLES JOSELOW, Secretary
JACK EBIN
FRANZ ASCHER
MRS. C. GALLAGHER
JOHN FUNK
EDGAR BLOOM, JR.

*"Little Paper Family," a term applied to the group of periodicals published by the printing classes of the American Schools for the Deaf.

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New York City

RESERVED

Brooklyn Hebrew Society of the Deaf, Inc.

Charity and Entertainment Ball

Saturday Evening, March 26, 1938

SEATTLE

Gallaudet Day was observed with a banquet at Hallberg's, December 11th, under auspices of the P. S. A. D., and forty-two people enjoyed the splendid turkey dinner and all the trimmings. The menu was as follows:

Crab Cocktail	Consomme
Combination Salad	
Roast Turkey	Sage Dressing
Lingon berries	
Browned Potatoes	Carrots and Peas
Sesame Rolls	
Ice-Cream Sundae	Coffee

Chairman P. L. Axling, the toastmaster, briefly called the speakers for toasts: Mrs. Eva Seeley of Tacoma, "T. H. Gallaudet"; True Partridge, "Our Association"; Mrs. Edna Bertram, "Gallaudet College"; Supt. Geo. B. Lloyd of Vancouver, Wash., "The Prexy"; Miss Helen Northrop, principal of the school, "Modern Trends in Education"; James Lowell, "???" ; A. W. Wright, "Oralism"; and Chas. Gumaer, "Reminiscences."

Superintendent Lloyd's talk "about everything" attracted much attention. He requested the association's aid in the standardization of signs for radios, airplanes and many new inventions. Mr. Gumaer told about his pleasure of knowing Superintendent's father in Chicago years ago and that he was the only deaf in the United States, who graduated from Columbia University.

Mrs. Carl Spencer invited about twenty ladies to her apartment, December 6th, for a hot delicious luncheon at one o'clock in honor of Mrs. Olof Hanson. The five card tables where the luncheon was served had beautiful luncheon cloths with napkins to match and were decorated with Christmas holly. Bridge was played with first, second and booby prizes, going to Mrs. Eva Seeley of Tacoma; Mrs. Bert Haire and Mrs. Burgett. Mrs. Hanson was presented with a guest gift of a couple of beautiful linen handkerchiefs. All the guests reported a lovely time. Mrs. James Lowell of Tacoma, brought Mrs. Seeley, Mrs. Albert Lorenz and Mrs. Burgett to the luncheon. She is a skilled driver.

At the Gallaudet banquet, Mrs. Albert Lorenz was wondering why one of the waitresses was looking at her so intentionally most of the evening until she informed her that she was one of her neighbors. She had grown thin. Standing on their feet all day makes ladies slim.

The monthly luncheon for the ladies at Mrs. Pauline Gustin's residence, December 9th, was managed by Mrs. Bert Haire. Mrs. Meakin and Mrs. N. C. Garrison won prizes at cootie, that lasted about half hour. By a fake game the first number fell to Mrs. Clarice Haire, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Haire, and she was told to rip off paper from a picture hanging on a wall which revealed a photo of a baby with the letters "Shower For You." Immediately a basketful of beribboned packages was placed before her. The contents were all dainty and useful.

In the corner on a table with a tiny Christmas tree were small packages that Mrs. Haire distributed among the guests who had brought them for their friends. Every one received a gift and also a bag of candy made by Mrs. Haire, and those living in apartments received a glass of jelly from the hostess, Mrs. Bert Haire. Mrs. Olof Hanson, being present, was given two linen guest towels from several of her friends as a token of their love and friendship.

Mrs. True Partridge baked two big cakes recently and prepared a party for her daughter, Mabel, and Jack Sackville-West at her home. The ten young couples, mostly University of Washington students, including Miss Mildred Skoglund, were the guests and they were not aware that it was the birthdays of Mabel and Jack, which are only a few days apart.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bodley entertained Mrs. Olof Hanson with a fine dinner Sunday evening, December 5th. The Bodleys cooked a big dinner at their home for sixteen people who could not afford the Gallaudet banquet. The evening passed with a game of cards and stories.

Mrs. Olof Hanson left Seattle, December 10th, to stop in Portland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Reichle for a couple of days. The next day they attended the Gallaudet banquet in Salem, Ore. Mrs. Hanson is with her daughter in Oakland, Cal.

In the *Buff and Blue* of October 9th, was an account of the Second Olof Hanson Service Award, won by H. J. Sellner, now a teacher of the Minnesota school, for leadership and influence.

Mrs. Alice Hanson Jones, daughter of Mrs. Olof Hanson, leaves for Geneva, Switzerland, about the last of this month for six months' sojourn in connection with her work, under the Federal Government. She goes as a specialist in consumption economics and will work with an international labor committee, having headquarters in Geneva.

Mrs. Editha Ziegler was crossing the street, Friday morning, December 10th, at 7:30, for work when an auto coming around the corner struck her. She fell, bruising her leg and elbow. She had to go back home, with the driver's promise to make amends.

Miss Sophia Mullin had a birthday party at her apartment about the first of this month. Those present were all ladies and they brought her a little gift. All enjoyed the evening and the refreshments.

A jolly time passed last night at Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown's home, playing cards and enjoying the nice luncheon by the monthly Bridge Club. The writer and Mrs. Claire Reeves took prizes for ladies, and Horace Weston and A. W. Wright, for men. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves and Mr. and Mrs. Weston drove over from Kent, about twenty miles, for the party.

A pretty wedding occurred in Ellensburg last November 27th, when Miss Stella Tularski became the bride of Harry R. Rataszyk of Badger Pocket, at the chapel of Lourdas Academy. Only the immediate families and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. Congratulations to them from all of their friends. Mrs. Rataszyk was educated at the Montana school and her husband at the Oregon institution. They are living in Nyssa, Ore.

PUGET SOUND.

Dec. 19th.

Special Employment Service for the Deaf

In New York City three schools for the deaf, New York School, Lexington School and St. Joseph's School, maintain a Special Employment and Vocational Counseling Service for the Deaf. This service is in cooperation with the New York State Employment Service at 124 East 28th Street, New York City. Miss Margarette B. Helmle, the Special Representative, is in charge.

Office hours are Monday and Wednesday from 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 4 P.M., also Fridays from 9 to 11 A.M., without appointment. Appointments may be made for other days by letter or telephone. If you are working and wish to talk about your job with Miss Helmle, she will be glad to see you after working hours, by appointment.

Miss Helmle will be glad to assist with any deaf person needing assistance in employment, work problems, vocational training advice, or any other problem you may wish to discuss with her. She may be able to help you settle misunderstandings and difficulties regarding your work, salary, or any other troubles that may need adjusting, so that you will be able to keep your job.

Ephpheta Society for the Catholic Deaf, Inc.

St. Francis Xavier College, 30 West 16th Street, New York City

For any information regarding Ephpheta Society communicate direct to either:

George Lynch, President, 712 East 237th St., New York City.

Catherine Gallagher, Secretary, 129 West 98th Street, New York City.

Anent Deafness

IV

One important outcome of the systematic training which deaf children receive at their special schools is that they become bright, vivacious, full of life and brimming over with mischief. It should be kept in mind that those born deaf scarcely understand what hearing means. Children who have become deaf after having acquired speech through the ear do comprehend their loss, but even they, in time, to an extent become indifferent to this loss. Upon reaching adult life they may have the weight of their handicap impressed upon them when meeting with discriminations in some lines of business and industry; this is being gradually overcome by a system of placements guided by special representatives of some schools appointed to accompany applicants for work and to explain their capabilities for a fair trial.

Taken as a whole, the deaf who have been educated in the special schools are very far from being the melancholy, sullen discontented people they are often supposed to be. A casual visitor to one of these schools who is unaware that the children are deaf, viewing them at their daily routine of employment, or seeing them on the playground enjoying their sports, would probably consider them a remarkably quiet and peaceful set, except for the smiles and merry laughter. In any of their gatherings they do not look like a group of unfortunates depressed by some dreadful calamity. Although little articulate voice may be heard, they present a scene of joyous life and activity; the eye is kindled with intelligence, the features are beaming with thought. So far from appearing wretched, they are a joyous, happy group of children, with no trace of gloom or sadness in their countenances, and apparently there is no happier community than that of deaf children. As a rule they do not regard themselves as subjects of misfortune and, in truth, do not appear conscious of being unfortunate. In the schools they are at home with comforts and conveniences, with ready sympathetic fellow-feeling all around them. New views of what they are, and of what they may become, rise up before them and stimulate the endeavor for mental and moral improvement. In the course of time they become intelligent, well-educated girls and boys, eventually graduating into useful citizens and self-supporting members of the community.

When the great service performed by these schools is considered it is not surprising that the deaf beneficiaries and their friends resent having them dubbed *asylums*. The hearing children of a family are sent to the public schools provided for the purpose of education; should deaf children happen to be in a family they certainly have an equal right, in fact, a superior need of education. The schools for the deaf are of the same general character as those for hearing children except that the deaf, on account of wider distribution, are residents at the schools. They are sent by their parents or guardians to be educated; they are not committed by magistrates for detention, they are not criminals under restriction or punishment, they come from all classes of society exactly as is the case with hearing children in the public schools. Were they to be deprived of an education in addition to the lack of an important sense, they might become a menace and a burden to the community in which they live instead of the productive citizens they turn out through proper education and training. They go to their homes for the usual vacations and holiday recesses, and in every way are pupils in school and not wards of charity; it is a cruel mis-

nomer to apply to their schools the title of "Asylum," as it is to call the children themselves "Dummies."

Metropolitan Civic Association of the Deaf

The important features of the monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Civic Association of the Deaf held on December 21st at 23rd St. Y.M.C.A., are as follows:

President Fives read his set of resolutions protesting the unfair and ridiculous classifications of the hard-of-hearing and deaf classes as established at the meeting of the Temporary State Commission to Study Facilities for Hard of Hearing and Deaf Children in New York, which meeting was held recently in Troy, N. Y. The resolutions were promptly accepted as a whole, and copies of same are to be sent to Hon. Senator Jacob H. Livingston, Chairman of the Commission, and to the Empire State Association of the Deaf and to the various State publications comprising the "I.p.f." (These resolutions are printed elsewhere in this paper.)

Mr. Fives also read communications addressed to him as follows: (1) letter from Hon. Jacob H. Livingston, in reply to his inquiry as to the ultimate objects of his Commission, enclosing a copy of the bill creating same commission; (2) reply from Mr. Wallace S. Sayre, Secretary, Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York, stating what kind of positions that the deaf can have, depending upon the amount of hearing as required by the nature of different positions; and (3) letter from Director Clare L. Lewis, of New York State Employment Service affiliated with U. S. Employment Service, notifying him that under Unemployment Insurance, the facilities of her placement agency would be increased with a view to giving better service to the handicapped, including deaf applicants.

The Association voted to affiliate with the Empire State Association of the Deaf, promising to pay annual dues of five dollars. An amendment was made to Article III of By-Laws relating to membership dues, that the monthly dues of ten cents a month be payable by one dollar a year if paid in advance, from the time of joining. Also, it was decided to have a legislation committee of five to work on local civil service matters, for which committee were appointed Mr. Jack Ebin as chairman, with Messrs. Ascher, Joselow, Nies and McArdle as his aides. Mr. Joselow was appointed to head the publicity committee of this organization, with Messrs. Romero and Funk on this committee.

All groups and organizations of the deaf in the city are cordially invited to attend a mass meeting to be held at Public School 27 on 42nd Street, between Second and Third Avenues, at 7:30, on Tuesday evening, January 18th, 1938. Advisory Board, responsible for arranging the program of this meeting, are very anxious that the members from outside organizations will feel at liberty to offer their suggestions as to how the M.C.A.D. can do the maximum good for the greatest number of their fellow deaf. For this occasion, the auditorium at Public School 27 will accommodate at least 500 people.

CHARLES JOSELOW,
Secretary

Brooklyn Guild of Deaf-Mutes

Meets first Thursday evening each month except July, August and September, at St. Mark's Parish House, 230 Adelphi Street, near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Benjamin Ash, Secretary, 1446 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Anna Feger, chairman of the Entertainments, wishes to remind all of the socials the last Saturday of each month. From the Nevins Street station (I. R. T. subway) or the DeKalb Avenue station (B. M. T.), take the DeKalb trolley car and stop at Adelphi Street.

Successful Realism

An interesting but improbable journalistic story is related by a Chicago paper. It concerns the doings of an American girl in London, a girl who had "only the courage of youth and the point of a pen to keep the wolf away." The combination is not the worst in the world, and in the present instance, as will be seen, it turned out to be fairly effective. The only difficulty is in believing the story.

She worked hard, but returns were slow and meagre. Then one day she presented herself at the office of an editor who had now and then bought a little "stuff" of her. The great man was busy, of course, but she insisted upon seeing him, and finally was admitted. She had in her hand a manuscript. Would he please read it at once?

To this request, the paper would have us believe, the editor assented, and the author sat by and waited.

It was a story about a woman writer who purchased a typewriting machine on the instalment plan. All went well until the final payment of one pound was due. She hadn't the money and couldn't get it. Twice the people who sold the machine gave her additional time. At her wit's end, the poor girl begged him

to wait just two hours. She gave him something to read, and she wheedled him a little, and he consented to wait.

So she sat down at the machine and rattled off a pathetic story of her own struggles with fate, and her fruitless efforts to raise money to pay for the typewriter. When she finished she put on her bonnet and went to a newspaper office, sold the story, and brought back the money in time to save the machine.

It was a prettily told story, and a pathetic one. "There," said the editor, as he finished reading it, "I always said you could do fiction, but you never would. Come around next week and I'll let you know whether we will publish it."

The girl hesitated.

"If you please, sir," she said, "won't you decide now?" "Why?" asked the editor in surprise.

"Well," said the girl, "You see, the man who came after the typewriter is waiting for the money."

Deaf-Mutes' Union League, Inc.

Club Rooms open the year round. Regular meetings on Third Thursday of each month, at 8:15 P.M. Visitors coming from a distance of over twenty-five miles welcome. James H. Quinn, President; Joseph F. Mortiller, Secretary, 711 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

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19

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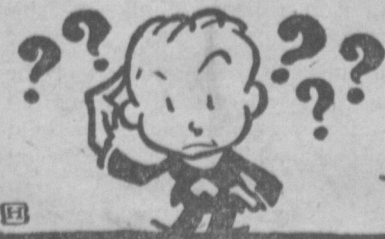
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Eight o'clock P.M.

TICKETS, 55 Cents

Directions.—From New York take Hudson Tube train to Market Street, Newark, N. J., and then either line No. 1, 25, 26, 31 or 32 to High Street. Walk a few steps to Gym.

The Event of the New Year---1938

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL

ENTERTAINMENT & BALL

FINE FLOOR SHOW—FINE DANCE MUSIC

Auspices

BROOKLYN DIVISION, No. 23

National Fraternal Society of the Deaf

Saturday, February 12, 1938

At the MAGNIFICENT and SPACIOUS

Center Hotel Ballroom

108 West 43d Street, New York City

(In the Heart of Times Square)

SQUARE DANCE FLOOR—TWO BOX TIERS—NO CROWDING

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR

NINTH ANNUAL MONSTER

Basketball and Dance

Auspices of the

Ephpheta Society for the Catholic Deaf.

To be held at

XAVIER COLLEGE GYM

40 West 16th St., New York City

Between 5th and 6th Avenues

Saturday, January 29, 1938

First game at 8 P.M.

EPHPHETA BIG FIVE vs.**HEBREW ASSOCIATION of the DEAF****BRONX UNITY CLUB FIVE vs.****ORANGE SILENT CLUB FIVE**

DANCING CONTEST

Dancing before, during and after the games in the cafeteria adjoining the gym

Admission, 50 cents

The Committee—Herbert Koritzer, General Chairman; Edward Bonvillain, Joseph Dennen, Joseph Boyan, Owen Coyne, Charles Spitaleri, Catherine Gallagher, Irene Bohn, Irene Gourdeau.

Fifty per cent of the net proceeds will go to Father M. A. Purtell, S.J., our Chaplain, in order to help him in his work among the Catholic Deaf of the City